THE

French King's DECLARATION

For Settling the

General Poll-Tax:

Together with His

EDICT,

ORDERING

All Communities both Regular and Secular, and all particular Persons, (who have any *Water* from *Rivers*, *Brooks*, *Springs* and *Fountains*, or otherwise, whether for the Ornament of their Houses, or the Improving of their Estates,) to pay such Sums as shall be impos'd upon them in Council, in order to have the Benefit of the said *Waters* confirm'd to them for the future.

Given at Fountain-bleau, *Octob.* 1694.
and Recorded in Parliament.

LONDON: Printed for *Richard Baldwin*, near the *Oxford-Arms* in *Warwick-Lane*, 1695.

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THE PREFACE.

THE following Edicts being Extraordinary, both for the Matter and Manner, It's presum'd that the Translation may not only be Grateful to the Curious, who don't understand them in the Original; but useful to the Publick, that they may see the difference betwixt a Legal and Tyrannical Government. The disparity of the Stile in these two Edicts is very Remarkable. That for the Tax on Water, demands it as a Royal Prerogative and Right; but for such Reasons as will sooner move Laughter than Choler in any but his own Subjects, who have cause indeed to be afraid of that severe Ionuendo, that they are fineable for having made use of the Water without his Royal License; when they consider, that he, who hath been so often guilty of breaking the most Sacred and Solemn Treaties with his Superiours and Equals, will never be tied to keep Promise to his Subjects, any longer than Opportunity or Necessity affords him a Pretence to do otherwise. Then, as for the Edict imposing the Poll-Tax, it is every whitt as sneaking as the other is haughty: He ushers it in with a flattering and Romantick Proœmium, and to make his Subjects digest it the better, insinuates that the Envy and Ambition of the Allies hath occasion'd this War, tho' it be justly chargeable on his own Usurpations; and that their Obstinacy is the Cause of its Continuance; whereas it is his own Pride and Injustice: but being sensible of the Risk which he runs by continual Incroachments on his Peoples Liberties, he finds himself under a Necessity to fawn sometimes, as well as to Hector at others; and therefore hopes that his Nobility and Gentry, who are so prodigal of their Blood, won't be niggardly of their Money, &c. He is

ſenſible of the Nobilities Pretenſions *to be exempted from this Poll, and what Reaſon his Souldiery have to Grumble, that they,* who ſpend their Blood in the War, *ſhould alſo be* taxed to maintain it; *and therefore finds himſelf obliged to give ſoft words, at leaſt; ſuch is the difference betwixt Dominion founded on the Love of the Subject, and that maintain'd by Tyranny and Force. How great is the odds betwixt the Authority of an Act of Parliament, and the Edict of the moſt Abſolute and Imperious Monarch! How chearfully do Subjects obey the one, and with what Regret are they forc'd to ſubmit to the other.*

How much greater Reaſon have we in England *to pay* what is charg'd on us by Law for maintenance of our Liberties, *than our Neighbours of* France *have to pay that which is arbitrarily demanded to ſupport one who* tyrannizes over their Souls and Bodies? *And why ſhould we repine at paying for our* Beer, *when our Neighbours are forced to pay for their* Water? *This is judg'd ſufficient by way of Preface, the Edicts themſelves being ſo plain, that he who runs, may read in how much better Condition we are than the French, ſeeing no Money can be levied upon us without our own conſent:* Whence it comes to paſs, that we have not only wherewith to maintain our ſelves at Home, but Money to ſpare to make us redoubtable Abroad; whereas they have ſcarcely any thing left to be taken from them, and cannot plead a Property in that poor Remainder, but muſt ſurrender it at the Will of their Prince, whenever his Ambition or Neceſſity requires it: *And that the latter is very great, needs no better Demonſtration. then that he who never us'd to accoſt his Subjects in any other Dialect than* We Will and Command, *is now forc'd to make uſe of* Arguments and Intreaties to move and perſwade; *which comes far ſhort of that Auguſt Stile,—Be it enacted by the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty, with the Advice and Conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament aſſembled; and as it comes ſhort of the Authority, will come as ſhort of the Effects.*

THE

THE KING of *FRANCE* HIS DECLARATION For the Eſtabliſhing of a POLL-TAX.

LEWIS, by the Grace of God, King of *France* and *Navarre*; to all whom theſe Preſents ſhall come, *Greeting*. Since the Glory of Our State, and the Proſperities wherewith it has pleaſed God to bleſs Our Reign, have excited the Envy of moſt of the Powers of *Europe*, and engaged them to make a League, in order to wage an Injuſt War againſt Us; the ſincerity of Our Intention, and the Advantages We have Yearly got over them, putting Us ſtill in hopes of a ſpeedy Peace, We have endeavour'd, in order to repel the Efforts of the States in League againſt Us, to make uſe of no other Means, but ſuch as were leaſt burthenſom to our Subjects: In order thereunto we have alienated Rents, of which we have aſſign'd the Payment on Our Ordinary Revenues; and Created Offices, the Sallaries of which are ſet down on the Settlements of Our *Finances*. And

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if in the Sequel, We have been obliged to make uſe of ſome other Means which have been more burthenſom to Our People, it was only becauſe it was abſolutely neceſſary to ſettle and fix ſuch Funds as were requiſite for the weal of Our State. But the Obſtinacy of Our Enemies, who ſeem to be inſenſible of their Loſſes, and who, far from being concern'd at the Miſery of the People, ſeem even to take an Advantage at the Inclination We expreſs towards a Peace, giving Us a Proſpect of the Continuance of the War, and obliging Us to prepare for it, We are in hopes to make all *Europe* ſenſible, that the Forces of *France* are Inexhauſtible, when they are well managed, and that We have certain reſerves in the Hearts of Our Subjects, and in their Zeal for their King's Service, and for the Glory of the *French* Nation. Confiding in this, We have reſolved in order to put Our ſelf in a Condition to maintain the Expences of the War, as long as the blindneſs of Our Enemies will incline them to refuſe a Peace, to eſtabliſh a general Poll-Tax, to be paid during the time of the War only, by all Our Subjects, without any diſtinction, by Hearths or by Families: And We are the more inclined to look on this Mean as ſafe and effectual, ſeeing that the moſt zealous and moſt knowing of Our Subjects of the Three Orders which compoſe this State, ſeem to have prevented Our Reſolution; and moreover that the Eſtates of *Languedoc* being aſſembled according to the uſual Cuſtom, after having granted the free Gift of Three Millions which We had deſired of them, and made Proviſion for the other uſual Charges which the War has conſiderably increas'd, by an Expreſs Decree of their Aſſembly, of the Month of *December* laſt, carrying their Foreſight and the Teſtimonies of their Zeal and Affection, beyond whatever We could expect from them, have propos'd this Aid to Us, and ſet down the Reaſons, for which it ought to be preferr'd to all the other Extraordinary Means which we might practiſe hereafter.

And indeed this Poll-Tax extending generally over all Our Subjects, will prove no great Burthen to every one in particular, and being joyn'd to Our uſual Revenues, will raiſe ſufficient Funds, which being Collected without Charge or Delay, will render the ſaid Aid the more Speedy, Eaſie and Effectual.

fectual. We do moreover believe, that in caſe the ſaid Collection ſucceeds, as We have reaſon to think it will, it will enable Us for the future, to lay aſide the extraordinary Affairs, to which the neceſſity of the Times has obliged Us to have recourſe; promiſing upon the Faith and Word of a King, to annul the ſaid General Poll-Tax, within Three Months after the Publication of a Peace. *For theſe Reaſons*, and other Conſiderations Us thereunto moving, of Our certain Knowledge, Abſolute Power, and Authority Royal, We have by theſe Preſents, Sign'd under our Hand, Said and Declar'd, do Say and Declare, Will, and it is Our Pleaſure, That, to reckon from the Firſt Day of this Month, a General Poll-Tax be Eſtabliſh'd, Rais'd and Levy'd throughout Our whole Kingdom, Countries, Lands and Lordſhips under Our Command, as well as in the Countries and Cities Conquer'd by Us, ſince the Declaration of this preſent War, by Hearths, or by Families, payable Yearly during the preſent War only, and not to be Continued or Exacted under any Pretence whatever, Three Months after God's having granted Us a Peace: That in order thereunto, the Intendants and Commiſſioners ſent forth in each of the Generalities, Provinces, Countries and Diſtricts, the Syndics of the Dioceſes and of the Eſtates; and the Gentlemen, who are to act joyntly with the ſaid Intendants according to this preſent Declaration, do agree about the Rolls of the Diviſion of the ſaid Poll-Tax, conformably to the Bill of Rates agreed on in Our Council containing the Diſtribution of Our Subjects, in Two and Twenty Claſſes, which ſhall be fix'd under the Counter Seal of theſe Preſents. Willing that none of our Subjects of what Quality or Condition ſoever, whether Eccleſiaſticks, Secular or Regular, Noble, Military or others, ſhould be exempted from the ſaid Poll-Tax, Excepting only ſuch of our Subjects as are aſſeſs'd on the *Taille*, or other Common Impoſitions under Forty Pence, the Mendicant Orders, and the Poor Mendicants, whereof the Curates of every Pariſh ſhall give a Liſt Sign'd and Certify'd by them, upon their Honor and Conſcience. We are perſwaded that the Eccleſiaſticks will the more chearfully ſubmit to this Contribution, ſeeing that beſides that, the Intereſt of Religion, and the Zeal which they have always expreſs'd for our Service

Ingages

Ingages them to it; their Profeſſion hindring them from ſerving us in our Armies, where moſt of them ſhould be call'd by their Birth, they have no other way on this occaſion to contribute towards the defence of the State of which they make up the firſt Body: But in as much as the General Aſſembly of the Clergy of our Kingdom is to be held this Year, and that the Teſtimonies we have ever receiv'd of the Zeal of that Body, makes us preſume that they will continue to give us Proofs of the ſame; granting us by a Voluntary Gift, Aid's proportionable to the Neceſſities of the State, and that it would not be reaſonable at the ſame time to oblige them to Contribute towards the Poll-Tax; *It is Our Will and Pleaſure*, That at this Time, the Clergy, and the Members which have a dependence on them, be not compris'd in the Aſſeſsment which ſhall be agreed on in Our Council, nor in the Rolls which ſhall be made by the Intendants for the Collection of the Taxes of this preſent Year. Neither do We queſtion, but the Nobility of Our Kingdom, who daily Expoſe their Lives, and Spill their Blood generouſly for Our Service, and for the Support of the State, will as freely Sacrifice ſo ſmall a portion of their Revenues, as that to which the Tax which will be laid on Gentlemen will amount. And whereas the Product of the ſaid Poll-Tax is deſign'd to ſupply the Expences of the War, it is neceſſary for us to be in a Condition to make uſe of it during the next Campaign: Therefore we do Require and Command all thoſe who are liable, to pay their Aſſeſsments in two Terms and Equal Payments; the firſt on the Firſt day of *March*, and the ſecond on the Firſt day of *June* following. That Our Subjects who are liable to the *Taille*, do pay the ſaid Tax into the hands of the Receivers of the *Taille* of every Election, or to the Collectors imploy'd by them, who ſhall thereupon remit the Fund of their ſeveral Collections, to the Receiver-General of the *Finances* of their Generality: And the Citizens and Inhabitants of free Towns, which are not liable to pay the *Taille*, into the hands of the Receivers of the Publick Stock of the ſaid Towns, who ſhall afterwards remit the ſame to the Receivers General of the *Finances* of the Generality, and the ſaid Receivers-General to the Keeper of Our Treaſure Royal. That in ſuch Countries in which Eſtates are held,

held, the Roll of the Aſſeſsment of the ſaid Poll-Tax be made and ſettled by the Intendants and Commiſſioners appointed in order thereunto, Jointly and with the Approbation of the ordinary Deputies or Syndics of the ſaid Eſtates, and that all Perſons ſo Aſſeſs'd, do pay their Tax into the hands of the Collectors and Receivers in ordinary of Free Gifts, Subſidies, Subventions, and other Impoſitions in Uſe in the ſaid Countries, who will afterwards remit the Fund of their Collection to the Treaſurers, or Receivers General of the ſaid Eſtates, and they to the Keeper of Our Treaſure Royal. That the Roll of Aſſeſsment upon the Citizens and Inhabitants of Our good City of *Paris*, be made and ſign'd by the * Provoſt of the Merchants, and the Sheriffs of Our ſaid City, and that the Product of the ſaid Impoſition, be paid to the Receivers by them appointed, who ſhall remit the ſame into the hands of the Receiver-General of the City, and he to the Keeper of our Treaſure Royal. That the Rolls of the ſaid Poll-Tax, payable by the Eccleſiaſticks Secular and Regular, be Sign'd by the Intendants and Commiſſioners appointed, Jointly with and by the Approbation of the Syndic of every Dioceſe, and the Money thereby ariſing paid into the hands of the Receivers, who ſhall be appointed by the Intendant or Commiſſary of the Diſtrict, and by the Syndic of every Dioceſe; Which ſaid Receiver ſhall afterwards remit the Product of his Receipt into the hands of the Receiver-General of the *Finances*, and in the Countries which hold Eſtates, into the hands of the Receiver or Treaſurer-General of the ſaid Eſtates, who will remit the ſame to the Keeper of our Treaſure Royal. That the Rolls of the ſaid Poll-Tax payable by the Gentry and Nobility, be made by the Intendants and Commiſſioners appointed, Jointly with and by the Approbation of a Gentleman out of every Bailiwick, who ſhall be choſen and nominated by Us to that Effect, and the Sums ariſing from the ſame paid into the hands of the Receiver appointed by the Intendant or Commiſſioner, and by the Gentleman by Us nominated, and the ſaid Receiver ſhall remit the Product of his Receipt into the hands of the Receiver-General of the *Finances*, and in the Countries which hold Eſtates into the hands of the Treaſurer or Receiver-General of

* *An Officer in the Nature of a Lord Mayor.*

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the ſaid Eſtates, who ſhall remit the ſame to the Keeper of our Treaſure Royal. That the Rolls of the ſaid Poll-Tax payable by the Officers, Souldiers, Troopers, Dragoons, and by the Officers, Souldiers and Seamen, as well of Our Men of War, as Galleys, be ſettled by the Intendants of Our Provinces, and by thoſe of the Navy, and of the Galleys, within the Diſtrict of which the ſaid Forces, both for the Land and Sea Service, ſhall happen to be at the time of the ſaid Impoſition, and that the Product thereof be paid into the hands of the Treaſurer-General of the Extraordinary of the War, and of thoſe of the Navy and Galleys, who ſhall remit the Fund of their Receipt to the Keeper of our Treaſure Royal. That the Officers of Parliaments and other Courts, who receive their Sallaries by the hands of a Pay-maſter, do pay their Taxes into the hands of the ſaid Pay-maſters, who ſhall remit them afterwards into the Treaſure Royal. And as to the Princes, Dukes, and Marſhals of *France*, Officers of Our Crown, and other Officers mention'd in the two firſt Claſſis of the Bill of Rates agreed upon in Our Council, and the Knights and great Officers of the Order of the Holy Ghoſt, they ſhall pay their Tax directly into the hands of the Keeper of Our Treaſure Royal: And the Officers of Our Houſhold, and others Imploy'd upon the Settlements of Royal Houſes, ſhall pay their Tax according to the Roll agreed upon by Us in Our Council, into the hands of the Receiver, who ſhall be by Us appointed to that Effect. All the Receivers, both General and Particular, who ſhall receive the Collection of the ſaid Poll-Tax, either in the whole, or part, ſhall, inſtead of a Sallary, retain the Taxations by Us Impos'd upon them upon the Product of their Receipts: And as to the Method of Accompting, Fees, and manner of Accompts they ſhall follow the Regulation by Us made: Prohibiting their Exacting, or receiving any Duty of Acquittance, or other Penys upon any pretence whatever, on pain of being convicted of Extortion: We do alſo hereby Impower them to compel thoſe who ſhall delay their Payments, according to the uſual Method practis'd in theſe Caſes, excepting the Eccleſiaſticks, whoſe Temporal Eſtate only they ſhall be allow'd to ſeize, according to the 15th. Article of the Seizures and Executions of Our Ordinance of the Year 1667. Moreover, We

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do allow the Rolls, Extracts of the ſaid Rolls, Acquittances, Warrants, Aſſignations, and all other Expeditions and Proceedings which ſhall be made for the Impoſition and Recovery of the ſaid Poll-Tax to be made on Common Paper, and without a Seal, all Edicts, Declarations, and Decrees to the contrary thereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding. And to prevent the Diſputes which might ariſe about the Impoſition and recovery of the ſaid Poll-Tax, *It is Our Will and Pleaſure*, That thoſe who have many Places, Titles, Dignities or Qualities, and who upon that account might be comprehended in ſeveral Rolls, ſhall only be oblig'd to pay once, according to the higheſt Tax, which they are liable to upon the account of all thoſe Qualities. That the Sons of Families being Marry'd, or having Offices, ſhall be aſſeſſed apart in the Rolls, tho they live actually in their Father or Mother's Houſe. That the Children of Families, of Age or under Age, injoying the Eſtate acquir'd by their Father or Mother's deceaſe, ſhall be Tax'd at the Rate of the Fourth part of what their Father ſhould have been oblig'd to pay, according to the Bill of Rates agreed on in Our Council. That Widows ſhall only be compris'd in the ſaid Rolls, for the Moiety of the Tax to which their Husbands ſhould have been Aſſeſs'd. And that Women parted from their Husbands ſhall be Tax'd in their private Capacity to half the Sums to which their Husbands ſhall be Taxed. And whereas it might happen that ſeveral of Our Subjects would pretend to be compriz'd in none of the Twenty Two Claſſis mention'd in the Bill of Rates fix'd under the Counter-Seal of theſe Preſents; We do declare, that all thoſe who ſhall not be particularly comprehended in one of the ſaid Claſſis, ſhall be Aſſeſſed by the ſaid Intendants and Commiſſioners appointed, alone, or by the ſaid Intendants, jointly with the Deputies and Syndics of the Countries in which Eſtates are held, the Syndics of Dioceſes, and Gentlemen by Us nominated, if they are Eccleſiaſtics, Nobles, or inhabiting in a Country in which Eſtates are held, at the Rate of that Claſſis, to which their Profeſſion, Condition or Quality has the greateſt Relation. And whereas ſeveral Alterations may happen from Year to Year in the Condition of the Perſons liable to the ſaid Poll-Tax: It is Our Will and Pleaſure, That upon Notice given thereof to Our ſaid

Intendants and Commiſſioners appointed, they ſhall have the Power alone, or Jointly with the Syndics of the Eſtates, of the Dioceſes, and with the Gentlemen by us Nominated, to rectify their Rolls, to increaſe or diminiſh their Taxes in that of the following Year, ſending an Account of the ſaid Augmentations or Diminutions by them made, to the Comptroler General of Our *Finances*. And whereas it is very material for the Good of Our Service, and for the Eaſe of Our People to prevent whatever might retard the Raiſing of the ſaid Poll-Tax, or put the Perſons aſſeſs'd to Charges: It is alſo Our Will and Pleaſure, That all Diſputes which might ariſe upon the Account of the ſaid Impoſition and Recovery, ſhall be Judg'd ſummarily and without Charges by the ſaid Intendants and Commiſſioners appointed, and in relation to Our good City of *Paris*, by the Provoſt of the Merchants, and the Sheriffs, whom we do hereby appoint to be the ſole and abſolute Judges thereof; ſo bidding all our other Courts and Judges to take Cogniſance of the ſame: It is alſo Our Will and Pleaſure, That whatever ſhall be ordain'd by them, ſhall be Executed by Proviſion, allowing them however an Appeal to Our Council. We do alſo declare, That by theſe Preſents, and by the Eſtabliſhment of the ſaid Poll-Tax, We do no-wiſe deſign to derogate from the Privileges, Prerogatives and Rights of any of the Orders of Our Kingdom, which We will maintain and preſerve. Therefore We do Command Our Truſty and Well-beloved Councellors the Perſons holding Our Court of Parliament, Chamber of Accompts, and Court of Aids of *Paris*, to cauſe theſe Preſents to be Read, Publiſh'd and Regiſtred, and the Contents thereof carefully and exactly to obſerve, and execute, according to the Form and Tenor thereof, putting a ſtop to all Troubles and Oppoſitions thereunto Contrary: Willing alſo, That Credit be given to the Copies of theſe Preſents, Compar'd and Examin'd by one of Our Truſty and Well-beloved Councellors and Secretaries, as much as to the Original; for ſuch is Our Pleaſure: In Witneſs whereof, We have caus'd Our Seal to be affix'd to theſe Preſents. *Given at* Verſailles, *on the* 18*th. of* January, *of the Year of our Lord* 1695. *and of Our Reign the* 52*d. Sign'd* Lewis, *and lower by the King*, Phelypeaux, *and Seal'd.*

Regiſtred,

Regiſtred, and Order'd, upon the Motion of the King's Attorney General, to be Executed according to the Form and Tenor thereof. At Paris *in Parliament, on the* 21. Jan. 1695. *Sign'd,* Dongois.

Regiſtred in the Chamber of Accompts, and Order'd, upon the Motion of the King's Attorney General, to be in force and to be Executed according to the Form and Tenor thereof. The Offices being Aſſembled, on the 22d. *of* January 1695. *Sign'd,*

Regiſtred in the Court of Aids, and Order'd, upon the Motion of the King's Attorney General, to be Executed according to the Form and Tenor thereof, on the of January 1695. *Sign'd,*

TARIF,

TARIF,

OR

A Bill of Rates,

CONTAINING

The Diſtribution of the Claſſis, *and the Regulation of the* Aſſeſsments *of the* General Poll-Tax, *Ordain'd by the King of* France's *Declaration.*

The firſt Claſſis.

2000 Livres.

THE Dauphin.
The Duke of Orleans.
The Duke of Chartres.
Madam de Guiſe.
The Prince of Condé.
The Duke of Bourbon.
The Princeſs Dowager of Conti.
The Prince of Conti.
The Duke du Maine.
The Count de Toulouze.
The Dutcheſs of Verneuil.
The Lord Chancellor.
The Preſident of the Royal Council of the Finances.
The Miniſters of State.
The Secretaries of State.
The Comptroller-General of the Finances.
The Keepers of the Treaſure Royal.
The Treaſurer of the Extraordinary of the War.
The Treaſurers of the Navy.
The General Farmers.

The

The second Claſſis.

1500 Livres.

THE Princes.
The Dukes.
The Marſhals of France.
The Officers of the Crown.
The firſt Preſident of the Parliament of Paris.
The Governors of Provinces.
The Counſellors of the Royal Council of the Finances.
The Intendants of the Finances.
The Treaſurers of the Caſual Revenues.

The third Claſſis.

1000 Livres.

THE Knights and great Officers of the Order of the Holy Ghoſt.
The Judges of Provinces.
The Vice-Admirals.
The firſt Preſidents of the Superiour Courts of Paris.
The Preſidents à Mortier of Paris.
The firſt Preſidents of the Parliaments of the Provinces.
The Secretaries of the Council.
The Receivers General of the Finances.
The Treaſurers of the Countries in which Eſtates are held.
The Treaſurers of the Gallys.
The Receivers of the Exhibitions of Paris.

The fourth Claſſis.

500 Livres.

THE Counſellors of State.
The Attorneys and Advocates General of the Parliament of Paris.
The Regiſter in Chief of the Parliament of Paris.
The Preſidents of the Chamber of Accounts, Court of Aids of Paris, and Grand Council.
The Provoſt of Paris.
The Lieutenant Civil, or Judge in Civil Cauſes.
The Lieutenant de Police.
The Provoſt of the Merchants.
The Captain-Lieutenants of the Companies of Gens d'armes, and of the Chevaux Legers.
The Receivers General of the Clergy.

The

The Great Audiencers.
The Keepers of the Rolls.
The Comptrollers General of the Great Chancery.
The Treaſurers of the Seal.
The Treaſurers of the Artillery.
The Commiſſioners of the Real Seaſurers of Paris.

The fifth Claſſis, 400 *Livres.*

THE Maſters of Requeſts Titular and Veteran, and the Councellors of Honour of the Parliament of Paris.
The Attorney General of the Chamber of Accompts of Paris.
The Attorneys and Advocates General of the Grand Council, and of the Court of Aids of Paris, *and the Regiſters in Chief.*
The firſt Preſidents of the Chambers of Accompts, and Courts of Aids of the Provinces.
The Intendants, of the Navy, and of the Provinces, who are not Maſters of Requeſts.
The Governors of Frontier Towns.
The Regiſters of the Council, and the Keeper of the Minutes of the Council.
The Regiſter in Chief of the Chamber of Accompts of Paris.
The Treaſurers of the Fortifications.
The Treaſurers of the Buildings.
The Treaſurers of the Switz *Forces.*
The Cuſtodes *of the Treaties agreed on in Council.*

The ſixth Claſſis, 300 *Livres.*

THE Lieutenants General of the King's Armies.
The Lieutenants General of the Navy and of the Galleys.
The Lieutenants General of the Artillery.
The King's Lieutenants of the Provinces, whoſe Places are Hereditary.
The Governors of Garriſons, &c. within the Kingdom.
The Sub-Lieutenants of the Gens-d'armes, and Chevaux Legers.
The firſt Preſidents of the Superiour Councils of the Provinces.
The Preſidents à Mortier *of the Provincial Parliaments.*
The Preſidents of the Inqueſts, and Requeſts of the Parliament of Paris.
The Particular, Criminal Judges, and the King's Attorney of the * Chatelet *of* Paris.
The Regiſters in Chief, Civil and Criminal of the Chatelet *of* Paris.
The Treaſurers of the Mace of Gold, or Golden Bullion.
The General Farmers of the Poſts.

* A Priſon ſo called.

The

The ſeventh Claſſis, 250 *Livres.*

THE *Marqueſſes, Earls, Viscounts and Barons.*

The Provoſt of the Iſle, The Lieutenant Criminal of the Short Robe, and the * Chevalier du Guet.

The King's Attorney, the Regiſter and Receiver of the Town-houſe of Paris.

The Regiſters appointed for the Regiſtry of the Grand Chamber of the Parliament of Paris.

The Pay-Maſters of the Rents.

The Receivers of the Tailles.

The Receivers of the Demain.

The Receivers of Fines, Receivers of Fees and Vacations, Receivers of Exhibitions, and the Commiſſioners of the Real Seizures of the Cities in which there are Parliaments, Chambers of Accompts, or Courts of Aids.

*Captain of the Watch.

The Treaſurers of Bridges and Cauſey's.

The Receivers of the Admiralties.

The Comptrollers of the Poſts.

The Comptrollers of the Switz *Forces.*

The Pay Maſters of the Sallaries of Superiour Courts.

The Directors of the Farms.

The Caſh-keepers of the Aids and Gabelles.

The Sub Farmers.

The eighth Claſſis, 200 *Livres.*

THE *Marſhals de Camp of the King's Armies.*

The Flag Officers of Men of War and Galleys.

The Quarter-maſters General of the King's Camps and Armies.

The Enſigns, Cornets, and Guidons, of the Gens d'armes, and Chevaux Legers.

The Counſellors of Superiour Courts of Paris.

The Grand Bailiffs of the Sword.

The Maſters of the Chamber of Accompts of Paris.

The Advocate General of the Chamber of Accompts of Paris.

The Attorney General of the Requeſts de L'hoſtel.

The Judge of the Marble Table.

The Great Maſters of Waters and Foreſts.

The King's Secretaries of the Great Chancery.

The Preſidents and Treaſurers of France, *of* Paris.

The Regiſter of the Preſentations and Affirmations of the Parliament of Paris.

The firſt Clarks of the Secretaries of State, of the Comptroller General of the Finances, *of the Treaſure Royal, and Caſual Revenues.*

The ninth Claſſis, 150 *Livres.*

THE *Brigadiers of the King's Armies.*
The Marſchals General of the Horſe.
The Majors General of the Foot and Horſe of the King's Armies.
The Captains of the King's Ships and Galleys.
The Maſters of the Chambers of Accompts of the Provinces.
The Correctors and Auditors of the Accompts of Paris.
The Counſellors, Knights of Honour, Attorneys and Advocates General of the Superiour Courts of the Provinces.
The Regiſters of Extraordinary Commiſſions.
The Clerks of the General Comptrollers Office of the Finances.
The Comptrollers General of the Navy and Galleys.
The Comptrollers General of the Gabelles.
The Clarks of the Secretaries and Regiſters of the Council.

The tenth Claſſis, 120 *Livres.*

THE *Colonels of Foot, Horſe and Dragoons of the King's Armies, and other Officers having the Rank of Colonels.*
The King's Lieutenants or Sub Governours of Frontier Towns.
The Colonel of the Arches of the City of Paris.
The Gentlemen Lords of Pariſhes.
The Advocate General of the Requeſts de L'hoſtel.
The Sheriffs and Counſellors of the City of Paris.
The Notaries and Secretaries of other Superiour Courts of Paris.
The Uſhers of the Council and of the Great Chancery.
The Preſidents Treaſurers of France, *the King's Advocates, Attorneys, and Regiſters of the Offices of the Provinces.*
The King's Advocates of the Chatelet *of* Paris.
The Comptrollers of the Marc of Gold, or Bullion.
The Director General of the Mint.
The Notaries of the Chatelet *of* Paris.
The Expeditionary Bankers at the Court of Rome.
The Bankers and Agents of the Exchange.
The Book-keepers, and the Comptroller General of the Remenants of the Chamber of Accompts at Paris.

The eleventh Claſſis, 100 *Livres.*

THE *Commiſſaries of the War.*
The Commiſſaries of the Navy.
The Comptrollers General of the Ordinary and Extraordinary of the War.
The Correctors and Auditors of the Chambers of Accompts of the Provinces.
The Particular, and Criminal Judges, the King's Attorney, and Regiſters in Chief of the Baliwicks, and Seneſchalſhips under the Juriſdiction of Parliaments.
The Knights of Honor, and the Counſellors of the Chatelet *of* Paris.
The Mayors of Cities in which there are Parliaments, or other Superiour Courts.
The King's Secretaries in the Little Chanceries.
The Receivers of Fines, Fees and Vacations, the Receivers of Exhibitions, and the Commiſſaries of the Real Seizures of the Cities in which there is an Officer of the Finances, *or a Preſidial Court.*
The Clerks of the Secretaries of State, and Comptroller General of the Finances.
The Comptroller of the Pay-maſters of the Sallaries of Superiour Courts.
Whole-ſale Dealers.
The firſt Uſhers of the Parliament, and other Superiour Courts of Paris.

The twelfth Claſſis, 80 *Livres.*

THE *Knights of Honour, King's Advocates and Attorneys, and Regiſters in Chief of the Preſidial Courts of the Provinces.*
The Wax-chafers, Coffer-Carriers and other Inferiour Officers of the Great Chancery.

The thirteenth Claſſis, 60 *Livres.*

THE *Sub-Governors and Majors of Garriſons.*
The Engineers-Directors of Fortifications.
The Preſidents and Lieutenants Criminal of the Elections and Salt Lofts.
The Judges of the Conſtableſhip, and of the Admiralties.
The Sheriffs, King's Attorneys, Regiſters, and Receivers of the Common Bank of the Cities in which Parliaments, or other Superiour Courts are held.
The Mayors of the Cities of the ſecond Order.
The Judges keepers of the Mint of Paris.
The Subſtitutes of the King's Officers of the Superiour Courts of Paris.
The Comptrollers of the Pay-maſters of the Sallaries of Superiour Courts.

The Clarks of the Intendants of the Finances, of the Treasure Royal, and Casual Revenues.

The Receivers General of the Gabelles.

The Inhabitants of Large Cities, living on their Estates.

The fourteenth Classis, 50 *Livres.*

THE Lieutenants of the Artillery.

The Comptrollers of the Ordinary and Extraordinary of the Wars.

The Substitutes of the King's Officers in the Superiour Courts of the Provinces.

The Commissaries of the Chatelet of Paris.

The Sub-Farmers of the Posts.

The fifteenth Classis, 40 *Livres.*

THE Provosts of the Marshals. Gentlemen Possessing Fiefs and Castles.

The Quarter-Masters of the Gens d'armes and Chevaux Legers.

The Lieutenant of the Archers of Paris.

The Substitutes of the King's Attorney of the Chatelet of Paris.

The Comptrollers of the Rents of the Town-house of Paris.

The Registers of the Presidial and other Royal Courts of Justice.

The Aldermen of Paris.

The Clarks Receivers of the Farms.

The Inhabitants of the Cities of the second Order, living on their Estates.

The Intendants of Private Affairs and Families.

The Farmers of Lands and Estates the Rents of which exceed 3000 Livres.

The Farmers of Mills, the Rents of which exceed 2000 Livres.

The sixteenth Classis, 30 *Livres.*

THE Professors in Law. The Grand Masters, Bursers, and Heads of Colleges.

The Officers of Royal Baliwicks, of Elections, Salt Lofts, of Waters and Forrests, of the Constableship, of the Admiralties, and the Judges of Transportations.

The Judges, Attorneys, Fiscals and Registers of Dutchies, to which the Title of Peer is annex'd.

The Sheriffs, King's Attorneys, Registers, and Receivers of the Common Stock of the Cities of the second Order.

The Substitutes of the King's Attorneys in Cities in which there are Parliaments, or other Superiour Courts.

The Mayors of small Cities.

The Pay masters and Comptrollers of the Sallaries of Presidial Courts.

The

The Advocates of the Council.
The Officers of little Chanceries.
The firſt Uſhers of the Superior Courts of Provinces.
The Uſhers Audiencers of the Chatelet *of* Paris.
The Great Shop-keepers.
Merchants dealing in Corn, Wine and Wood.
The Secretaries of the Councellors of State, Maſters of Requeſts, Intendants, Governours of Provinces, Marſhals of France, *Generals of Armies, Lieutenant Generals by Land or Sea, Judges Civil, de* police, *Criminal, of the King's Attorney in the* Chatelet *of* Paris, *of the Provoſt of the Merchants, and of the Attorneys and Advocates General of Superior Courts.*
Ordinaries.
The Meſſengers of Cities in which there are Parliaments, or other Superior Courts.
Part of the Farmers and Husbandmen.

The ſeventeenth Claſſis, 20 *Livres.*

THE Lieutenants and Eſigns of the King's Ships and Galleys.
The Colonels and Majors of the Train-bands.
The Commiſſaries of the Artillery.
The Exempt of the Archers of the City of Paris.
The Profeſſors of the College Royal of Paris, *and others as well of* Paris *as other Provinces, who receive Penſions and Sallaries from the King.*
The Phyſicians, Chirurgeons and Apothecaries of Paris.
The Notaries of Cities in which Parliaments or other Superior Courts are held.
The Judges, Keepers of the Mint of Provinces.
The Advocates of Superior Courts.
The Attorneys of the Parliaments, Superior Courts, and Requeſts of the Palace.
The Reporters of Cauſes in Superior Courts.
The Uſhers of the Superior Courts, and Requeſts of the Palace.
The Cryers de Corps and de Vin of Paris.
The Particular Directors of the Mint.
Part of the Vintners of Paris.
Part of the Farmers and Husbandmen.

The eighteenth Claſſis, 10 *Livres.*

THE Captains and Lieutenants of the Train-bands.
The Commiſſaries of the Muſters.
The Captains and Majors of Horſe and Dragoons.
The Enginiers of Garnion.

The

The Aid-Majors and Captains of Gates.

The Rectors, Chancellors, Attorneys of Nations, and Deputies of Universities.

The King's Attorney's Substitutes in Presidial Courts.

The Physicians, Chirurgeons, and Apothecaries of Cities of the first and second Order.

The Advocates and Attorneys of the Chatelet of Paris.

The Comptrollers of the Taxes of Costs of Councils, Parliaments and other Superior Courts.

The Comptrollers of Writs in Cities, in which Parliaments or other Superior Courts are held.

The Notaries of Cities of the Second Order.

The Comptrollers of the Patrimonial Revenues and Grants of the Cities of the first Order.

The Ushers of the Rod on Horseback, & a la douzaine of the Chatelet of Paris.

The Overseers of the City of Paris.

The Artists and Registers of the Scrutore of Paris.

The Sworn Architects.

The Meeters of Wood, Coals, Brokers, Gaugers, and other Officers of the Policy, and of the Ports.

The Barbers and Periwig-Makers of Cities of the first and second Order.

Handy-crafts Men of great Cities keeping Shops and Journey-Men.

Part of the Vintners of Paris.

Part of the Farmers and Husbandmen.

Part of those who labour in Vineyards.

The nineteenth Classis, 6 *Livres.*

THE Captains and Majors of Foot.

The Gentlemen who have neither Fiefs nor Castles.

The Regents, Beadles and Messengers and of the Universities.

The Sheriffs, King's Attorneys, Registers and Receivers of the publick Stock of little Towns.

The Mayors of the Wall'd Towns.

The Receivers of Exhibitions and Fines, and the Commissaries of the Real Seizures of Royal Courts of Justice.

The Notaries of small Towns.

The Comptrollers of Patrimonial Revenues, and Grants of Cities of the second Order.

The Ushers Audiencers of Presidial Courts.

The Roll-keepers of little Towns, living on their Estates.

Part of the Vintners of Paris, and those of the Inclosed Towns.

Small Ordinaries.

The Handycrafts-Men of the Cities of the Second Order, keeping Shops and Journey-men.

The Messenger of little Cities and Inclos'd Towns.

The Post-masters.

The

The twentieth Claſſis, 3 *Livres.*

THE *Lieutenants, Sub-Lieutenants and Enſigns of Foot.*
The Cornets of Horſe and Dragoons.
The chief Clerks of Ships and Galleys.
The Quarter Maſters of Horſe and Dragoons.
The Lieutenants and Exempts of Marſhalſees.
The Store-Keepers of the Artillery.
The Keepers of the Navy.
The Archers of the Town houſe of Paris, *of the Provoſt of the Iſle, and of the Lieutenant of the ſhort Robe.*
The Judges of Seignerial Courts of Juſtice.
The Advocates and Attorneys of Preſidial and other Royal Courts of Juſtice.
The Reporters of Cauſes in Preſidial and other Royal Courts of Juſtice.
The Comptrollers of the Taxes of the Coſts of the Preſidial Courts, Baliwicks, and other Royal Courts of Juſtice.

The Sheriff's, King's Attorney's, Regiſters, and Receivers of the common Stock of ſmall Cities and Inclos'd Towns.
The Phyſicians, Chirurgeons, and Apothecaries of Little Cities and Incloſed Towns.
The Treaſurers Collectors in Languedoc.
The Regiſters of the Rolls of Tailles, *and other Impoſitions.*
The Attorneys, Fiſcals, and Regiſters of Seignerial Courts of Juſtice.
The Uſhers, Attorneys and Sergeants of Royal Courts of Juſtice.
The Cryers de Corps & de Vin. of the Provinces.
The ſworn Aulnagers of Linnen Clothes, and the Warder of the Linnen-Cloth-Hall at Paris.
The Comptrollers of the Farms.
The Artiſts and Regiſters of the Scrutore of the Provinces.
The Gaugers of Waters and Foreſts.
The Notaries and Pleaders of Towns and Villages.
The Comptrollers of the Patrimonial Revenues and Grants of Little Cities and Inclos'd Towns.
The Subſtitutes of the King's Attorneys in ſmall Cities and Communities.
The Sergeants Keepers of Waters and Foreſts.
The Eſſayers and Ingravers of the Mint.
The Clerks of the Mint.
The Tole Gatherers.
The Handicrafts-men of little Cities and Inclos'd Towns, being Houſe keepers.
The Inn-keepers, and drinking Houſes of Inclos'd Towns.
The Millers, whoſe Rents are under 2000 Livres.
Part of the Farmers and Husbandmen.
Part of thoſe that work in the Vineyards.

The

The one and twentieth Claſſis, 2 *Livres.*

THE Gens d'armes & Chevaux Legers, Kettle-Drums and Trumpeters of the ſaid Troops.
The Sergeants of Infantry.
The Archers of the Marſhalſees.
The Sergeants of Seignerial Courts of Juſtice.
The Handycrafts-men of Towns and Villages.
Part of thoſe that work in Vineyards.

The two and twentieth and laſt Claſſis, 1 *Livre.*

SOuldiers, Troopers, Dragoons, Sea-men, Trumpeters, Kettle-Drummers, Drummers and Hautboys.
Labourers and Journey-men.
And generally all the Inhabitants of Towns and Villages, rated 40 Pence on the Taille *and upwards, who are not comprized in the preceeding Claſſis.*

Done and agreed upon at the Royal Council of the Finances, held at *Verſailles*, on the 18th of *January*, 1695.

Sign'd, *PHELYPEAUX.*

THE

THE

French King's EDICT,

ORDERING

All Communities both Regular and Secular, and all Particular Persons (who have any *Water* from *Rivers*, *Brooks*, *Springs* and *Fountains*, or otherwise, whether for the Ornament of their Houses, or Improvement of their Estates) to pay such Sums as shall be laid upon them in Council, in order to have the Benefit of the said *Waters* confirm'd to them for the future.

Given at Fountain-bleau, *Octob.* 1694.
and Recorded in Parliament.

LONDON:
Printed for *Richard Baldwin*, near the *Oxford-Arms* in *Warwick-Lane*, 1695.

2019:12

THE French King's EDICT, ORDERING A TAX UPON All *RIVERS, BROOKS, SPRINGS, FOUNTAINS,* &c.

LEWIS by the Grace of God, King of *France* and *Navarre*, To all who are present and to come, *Greeting.* The Distribution, Conducting and Ordering of the Waters derived from Streams and Rivers Navigable or not Navigable, and others which run either through the Jurisdiction of Our Demain, or through the publick Roads within the Extent of Our Kingdom, being one

of Our principal Rights of Royalty or Demain, the Kings, Our Predeceſſors, took a particular care to prevent their being Uſurp'd: In the mean time, We are inform'd, that divers of Our Subjects have in Contravention to our Orders, let out or turn'd off the Water of Navigable Rivers and Streams, and have moreover taken the Liberty to convey the Waters of the ſaid Rivers Navigable and not Navigable, Brooks, Springs, Fountains and others, through the great Roads, Streets and publick Places, the Property of which belongs unto us; which occaſions a prejudice ſo much the more conſiderable, that by theſe Enterpriſes they alter the Courſe of Navigation, and deprive the Publick of the benefit which they might reap from the ſame, and that they do many times alſo render the Ways unpaſſable, by overflowing of the ſame; which does alſo oblige Us to be at the Expence of Ditches for maintaining the Canals, and augments Our Yearly Charge, for keeping up of Our Bridges and Cauſeys. We are alſo inform'd, that divers particular Perſons or Communities, have let out, turn'd off, or ſtop'd the Waters of Rivers Navigable or not Navigable, and Brooks, Springs and Fountains, in the Extent of thoſe Lands, whoſe high Juriſdiction appertains to Us, without having obtain'd any Permiſſion from Us. Theſe Conſiderations prevail'd with *Henry* II. to enquire into ſuch Uſurpations, and for that effect did expedite his Letters Patents in 1549, by which amongſt other things, it is expreſly forbid, that any particular Perſons ſhould have Water, except the ſame be alienated for their Uſe, on conſideration of a Rent agreed on by the Commiſſaries deputed thereunto. There was alſo an Act of our Council, prohibiting the ſame, dated *Octob.* 24, 1687, betwixt the Farmer of our Demains, and the Conſul and Community of our City of *Arles*, which contain'd the like Prohibitions. In ſuch ſort, that, according to the Tenor of thoſe Letters Patents, and that Act, We have Right to declare, That all thoſe who have Water, have incurr'd a Fine for enjoying the ſame, contrary to the ſaid Declaration, and the Acts iſſued for Execution of the ſame. Nevertheleſs, having taken into Conſideration, that this Fine join'd to the Sums which We may pretend to againſt the ſaid Poſſeſſors for time paſt, would much diminiſh the Value of their Stocks and Eſtates,

ſtates, We have judged it more convenient to confirm and maintain them in the Poſſeſſion of the ſaid Waters, on paying of a Moderate Sum, in conſideration of which, they may enjoy the ſame as in time paſt: Whereunto We are ſo much the more inclinable, that by ſecuring the publick Roads and Navigable Rivers from ſuch Attempts for the future, We do in ſome meaſure make up the Loſſes of Our Demain, and procure unto Our ſelves a preſent Supply from many Perſons who have not hitherto contributed any thing to the extraordinary Charges of the State. *For theſe Cauſes*, and others Us thereunto moving, and from Our own certain Knowledge, full Power, and Royal Authority, We have by this Preſent, Perpetual and Irrevocable Edict, Said, Statuted and Ordained, and Say, Statute, Ordain, Will and Pleaſe, that in the ſpace of one Month at fartheſt, from the Day of the Enrolling of this preſent Edict, and the Publication thereof in the Baliwicks, Seneſchalſhips and other Royal Courts, all Communities Secular or Regular, and all particular Perſons of what Quality and Condition ſoever, who have Waters derived from Navigable Rivers within the limits of Our Kingdom, or Countries, Lands and Lordſhips ſubject to Us; As alſo thoſe who have Waters deriv'd from Rivers that are not Navigable, Brooks, Springs and Fountains, or otherwiſe, which they ſtop or retain about the Roads, or bring it acroſs the Streets, Ways and Publick Places for their own uſe, whether it be to Water their Lands, Embelliſh their Houſes, or what other Uſe ſoever; Alſo thoſe who have let out, or turn'd off the Waters throughout the High Juriſdictions which belong to Us, and in thoſe by Us Mortgaged; ſhall be obliged to give unto him whom We ſhall entruſt with the Execution of the preſent Edict, his Proctors, Deputies and Subſtitutes, exact Declarations of the Quantity of Lines of Water which they enjoy, from whence they flow, the Houſes and Edifices better'd or beautify'd by them, the Places, Streets and Ways thro which they paſs, and what Acres of Land belonging unto them, are thereby watered, on pain of being fin'd in 500 Livres, which ſhall neither be remitted nor moderated upon any Pretext whatſoever. We Ordain, That upon thoſe Declarations, it ſhall be forthwith Enacted in the Rolls of our Council, in which the ſaid Communities

munities and particular Perſons ſhall be Taxed, that is to ſay, thoſe of Our good City, Provoſtſhip, Vicounty, Preſidial and Province of *Paris*, at the Rate of 150 Livres *per* Line. Thoſe who enjoy any in other Cities of Our Kingdom, where there is a Parliament Chamber of Accounts, Courts of Revenue, Provoſtſhips or Baliwicks of the ſame, at the rate of 100 Livres *per* Line: Yet ſo, nevertheleſs, that the ſaid Taxes may not exceed the Sum of 1000 Livres for each Grant, for what Quantity of Lines ſoever. Thoſe of other Cities of our Kingdom at the rate of 50 Livres *per* Line; yet ſo as their Taxes may not exceed the Sum of 500 Livres. The Proprietors of Watered Lands, at the rate of 3 Livres *per* Acre. And thoſe who ſerve themſelves of the ſaid Waters for what other Uſe ſoever, whether for Profit or Ornament, without the Extent of the ſaid Cities and other Places deſigned as above, at 25 Livres *per* Line, yet ſo as their Taxes may not exceed the Sum of 250 Livres; which Sums ſhall be paid, as alſo the 2 Sous *per* Livre of the ſame, the one half within a Month after the ſignification of the ſaid Rolls, and the other half in the Month following, to ſuch Perſon as we ſhall name, to recover the ſame, his Proctors, Deputies and Subſtitutes, *viz.* the Principal upon their Acquittance, bearing a Promiſe to furniſh them with a Diſcharge from the Keeper of Our Royal Treaſury; and the 2 Sous *per* Livre, upon their bare Receipt. By means whereof, it is Our Will that they be confirm'd in their Right, Poſſeſſion and Enjoyment, from the Grant of the Mayors and Sheriffs, without being liable to be diſpoſſeſſed for any Cauſe or Pretext whatſoever, nor obliged to pay unto Us, by reaſon thereof, any Annual Sum; and in caſe of Default, and not payment of the ſaid Sums, within the time above ſpecified, that they ſhall be Conſtrained thereunto, as for our proper Revenues and Affairs; And in caſe that the Houſes, Goods and Eſtates where there is Water, ſhall come to be really ſeiz'd, It is our Will, that the Sums for which they ſhall be Compriz'd in the Rolls, ſhall be paid out of the Money ariſing from the Leaſes ſo ſeiz'd, or that which ſhall be made by the Sale of the ſaid Goods preferrable to all other Creditors. We don't however comprehend in this preſent Enquiry, the Canals, Aqueducts, and other Works, which ſerve for the

the Conveyance of Waters of Publick Fountains, Hoſpitals, or Alms-houſes of Lay-adminiſtration. In caſe of oppoſition to the Execution of the ſaid Rolls, It is Our Will that they ſhould not be received until the ſaid Perſons from whom they ſhall be due do in the firſt place conſign the Third of their Taxes. We Command all Our Officers, alſo thoſe of Lords, and all Mayors, Sheriffs, Clerks, and other Municipal Officers of Cities, Towns and Pariſhes of Our Kingdom, Countries, Lands and Lordſhips, under Our Juriſdiction, to furniſh him who ſhall be imployed by Us for the Recovery of the ſaid Taxes, Extracts of the Grants which they have made to any for the Enjoyment of the ſaid Waters; for each of which Extracts, they ſhall be paid Four Sous for all Charges, the Stampt-Paper being therein included. We do expreſly diſcharge all thoſe who ſhall find themſelves Comprehended in the Rolls, enacted in the Execution of Our preſent Edict, to oblige any of thoſe who grant them, the enjoyment of the ſaid Waters, to Vouch or make good the Grant, in order to the Re-demanding of the Sums which they ſhall have paid unto us. We give it likewiſe in Commandment to Our beloved and faithful Counſellors, thoſe who hold Our Court of Parliament, Chamber of Accounts, and Court of Aids at *Paris*, That they cauſe this Our preſent Edict to be Read, Publiſh'd and Recorded (even in the Vacation time) and the Contents thereof to obſerve and execute, according to the Form and Tenor, ceaſing from, and making to ceaſe, all Letts and Impediments which may be brought or given, any Edicts, Declarations, Regulations, and other things to the Contrary thereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding, from which we have derogated, and do by theſe Preſents derogate. To the Copies whereof, collated by one of Our beloved and faithful Counſellors and Secretaries, it is Our Will, that Credit be given as unto the Original, for ſuch is Our Pleaſure. Given at *Fountainbleau* in the Month of *October*, and the Year of Grace 1694. and of Our Reign the 52d. Signed *Louis*, over againſt it *Boucherat*, and underneath, By the King, *Phelypeaux*, and ſeal'd with the Great Seal of Green Wax.

Recorded

Recorded and Heard, at the Inſtance of the King's Attorney General, that it might be executed according to the Form and Tenor; and the Collated Copies ſent to the Courts, Baliwicks, and Seneſchalſhips of Juriſdiction, there to be likewiſe Read, Publiſh'd and Recorded, the Subſtitutes of the ſaid King's Attorney General being commanded to give their Aſſiſtance thereunto, and to Certifie the Court thereof in a Months time, according to the Act of this Day. At Paris *in Parliament* 17 Novemb. 1694. *Signed*

Du Tillet.

FINIS.